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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 4th April, 1986:—

BILL No. 29 OF 1986

A Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1986. Short title.

20 of 1963. 2. For section 44 of the Government of Union Territories Act 1963, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 44.

"44. There shall be a Council of Ministers in each Union territory with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Administrator who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice: Council of Ministers.

Provided that the Administrator may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the Administrator shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The proposed amendment seeks to substitute a new section for section 44 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, on the lines of article 74 of the Constitution of India.

It may be pointed out that section 44 provides for a Council of Ministers in each Union territory with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Administrator in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory has power to make laws.

However, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers of a Union territory is not binding on the Administrator and as a result of which, peoples' mandate vested in the Council of Ministers is reduced to nullity.

Proposed amendment to the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, intends to make the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers binding on the Administrator.

NEW DELHI:
February 26, 1986.

SHANTARAM NAIK

BILL NO. 28 OF 1986

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1986. Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

45 of 1860. **2.** After section 298 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new sections 298A and 298B.

"298A. For the purposes of this section, 'spreading superstition' means falsely communicating to others orally, or in writing or by visible representations, theories, ideas or stories as being connected with any religion, religious preachings or principles or otherwise, of which a person with average intelligence, in the ordinary circumstances, shall not believe is to be true or which are not otherwise true. Spreading superstition.

298B. Whosoever spreads superstition as mentioned in section 298A, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.". Punishment for spreading superstition.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Various kinds of superstitious beliefs are prevailing in our society. These beliefs have harmed our people for ages together. Poor and weaker sections of the society have been tremendously affected by them. In certain societies, certain beliefs have taken deep roots and it will take years till members of these societies appreciate the true state of affairs. In any case, in order to develop scientific temper in the minds of the people and to prevent the menace of superstitions spreading in the minds of people, like an epidemic, those responsible for poisoning the minds of innocent illiterate people, should be severely dealt with.

Hence the Bill.

NEW DELHI;
March 3, 1986.

SHANTARAM NAIK

BILL No. 26 OF 1986

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1986. Short title.

2. After article 44 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new article 44A.

"44A. For the purpose of achieving the objective of article 44, all the uncodified laws in the country, if any, personal or otherwise, shall be codified within a period of three years from the date of coming into force of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1986." Codifications of all uncodified laws within a specified period.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Although there are innumerable problems in the way of achieving the objective enshrined in article 44 of the Constitution, yet, every step of legislative reforms that the Government takes must fall in that direction, however small the step may be. It has to be admitted that a substantial number of our civil laws as also personal laws of some of our communities, still lie uncodified. Even for making a comparative study of all the laws of our country, uncodified laws will not be helpful. In fact, uncodified laws will be an obstacle in drafting of a uniform civil code too. Besides, if laws of every community are codified, they will easily be understood by all.

The Bill seeks to amend the Constitution in order to make provision that all uncodified laws shall be codified within a period of three years from the date of enactment of this Bill.

Hence the Bill.

NEW DELHI;
March 3, 1986.

SHANTARAM NAIK

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP,
Secretary-General.

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